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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 169

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.  
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Fannie Davenport.  
GLOBE THEATRE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.  
WOOD'S MUSEUM.  
REBEL TO THE CORE, at 8 P. M. Oliver Doud Byron.  
Matinee at 2 P. M.  
LYCEUM THEATRE.  
VAUDEVILLE, at 8 P. M.  
THEATRE COMIQUE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
WALLACKS THEATRE.  
TWINS, at 8 P. M. Lester Wallack.  
BOOTH'S THEATRE.  
HENRY V., at 8 P. M. George Remond.  
BROOKLYN THEATRE.  
LORD DUNDREARY, at 8 P. M. Southern.  
TONY PASTORS NEW THEATRE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.  
FERREOL, at 8 P. M. C. E. Thorne, Jr.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Miss Minnie Palmer.  
PARK THEATRE.  
BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Fawcett Brown.  
CHATEAU MARILLIE VARIETIES,  
at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
OLYMPIC THEATRE.  
HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.  
GERMANIA THEATRE.  
DON DIANA, at 8 P. M.  
PARISIAN VARIETIES,  
at 2 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
BOWERY THEATRE.  
TRUE TO THE LAST, at 8 P. M.  
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.  
DER FREISCHUTZ, at 8 P. M.  
HOWE & CUSHING'S CIRCUS,  
at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities  
are that the weather to-day will be cooler and  
partly cloudy.NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For  
prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD  
by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct  
to this office. Postage free.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock mar-  
ket was dull and featureless, with un-  
satisfactory fluctuations. Money loaned on call  
at 3 and 4 per cent. Government and rail-  
way bonds closed easier. Investment se-  
curities were generally firm.A MISSING LIGHT.—It is reported that on  
the night of the 12th inst. there was no light  
on the Flying Pan Shoals on the North Caro-  
lina coast. If carelessness like this is to be  
added to the dangers from errors of reckon-  
ing in navigation our coasts will be the  
dread of mariners.POOR LITTLE ALFONSO is in great difficulty  
between the Pope and the Zeitgeist. The  
Pope wants religious unity, which means re-  
ligious intolerance, in Spain. The spirit of  
the age wants religious liberty. He is in the  
position of the man who said:—"I'll be  
hanged if I do! I'll be hanged if I don't!"CHINA has two formidable insurrections  
on hand and an epidemic of a specially fatal  
character. In spite of China's immense  
wealth we find the government in the market  
for a loan to arm and equip their soldiers.  
Thus does the "Heaven Chinese" learn the  
arts of civilization.ENGLISH ENTERPRISE.—Emboldened by the  
success of the Japanese in their dealings  
with the Koreans, by which three Korean  
ports were opened to Japanese trade, with  
other commercial advantages, the English  
have despatched a man-of-war to Corea for  
the purpose of endeavoring to obtain the  
same concessions. Here is something for  
our State Department to ponder.PORFIRIO DIAZ is evidently in no hurry to  
move out from Matamoros. Escobedo, with  
a government force, is at Monterey, but  
from its weak numbers he is unlikely to  
court hostilities with the main body of the  
supporters of Diaz. Meanwhile the revolu-  
tionary luxury of forced loans is tasted by  
the rebels wherever they get anybody with  
money unable to resist them.THE EMPEROR has had quite a number of  
accidents since he left his capital. First,  
his vessel nearly ran down a Brazilian trans-  
port as he sailed out of the harbor of Rio  
Janeiro; next he broke a chair on which he  
was sitting during the voyage, but fortun-  
ately broke nothing else; and, thirdly, his  
carriage was upset yesterday by a republi-  
can ice wagon. But His Majesty is un-  
hurt, and we hope that the chapter of ac-  
cidents is ended.BELENAZ BEFORE THE SENATE.—Amid im-  
posing formalities the impeachment trial  
of the disgraced ex-Secretary of War was  
opened in the United States Senate Chamber  
at Washington yesterday. The accused was  
present, looking nervous and anxious, as  
he well might be, the gaze-scathed centre  
of such an impressive gathering. The grave  
charge against him was met at the outset by  
the plea of want of jurisdiction, a plea which  
we foresaw was the only one at all likely to  
intervene between the corrupt ex-official  
and his condign punishment. An adjourn-  
ment was taken till to-morrow to allow the  
impeachment managers to put in an answer.  
If by any chance that plea is allowed to stand  
it will damage terribly the party bold  
enough to affirm that a colossal offender can  
escape the consequences of his acts by a  
mere resignation from office. Such a de-  
cision would make the President morally  
particeps criminis and stultify the clause of  
the constitution which declares the penalty  
for such crimes against the nation.The Hitch in the Surrender of Wins-  
low—The Extradition Treaty.

The Extradition Treaty with Great Britain  
would seem to have become a dead letter in  
consequence of a puntilio exacted by the  
British government and refused by our own.  
It is not disputed that the crime of Winslow  
is a case within the treaty, that the demand  
has been made in due form through the ap-  
propriate channels, nor that the proof is  
sufficient to warrant his surrender. But the  
British government, while professing its  
willingness to give him up on the charge  
of forgery, makes it a condition that our  
government shall give a pledge or assurance  
that Winslow will not be tried for any other  
crime. As the treaty itself imposes no such  
condition and puts no restriction on the opera-  
tion of our criminal laws Secretary Fish re-  
fuses such a pledge and denies the right of the  
British government to require it. Even if  
he were disposed to accede to this unprece-  
dented demand Mr. Fish has no authority  
to do so, for he is bound by the laws of his  
own country and cannot go beyond them.  
If Winslow were surrendered he would come  
within the jurisdiction of the State of Massa-  
chusetts, over whose criminal jurisprudence  
the federal Executive has no control. If  
Winslow has committed other crimes in that  
State he is liable to be tried for them within  
its jurisdiction. No federal  
officer is empowered to say to a  
Massachusetts District Attorney that  
he shall not prosecute, nor to a Massachusetts  
Grand Jury that it shall not indict, nor to a  
Massachusetts Court that it shall not try and  
sentence any person within its limits for the  
violation of any of its laws. The Secretary  
of State is entirely helpless, even if he were  
inclined to give the required pledge and be-  
lieved it in conformity with the treaty. The  
Governor of Massachusetts might perhaps  
promise to direct a *nolle prosequi* if an in-  
dictment should be found against Winslow  
for another crime, or he might promise to  
pardon him in case of conviction; but such a  
promise would be nugatory, because it  
could not bind his successor, and Massachu-  
setts elects its Governor every year. Mr. Fish  
stands on strong ground in refusing to com-  
ply with this demand.

The demand is without precedent as be-  
tween these two governments, although the  
Extradition Treaty has been in force thirty-  
four years, and numerous surrenders have  
been made under it on both sides. Even the  
statute under which Great Britain professes  
to be acting is six years old, and this is the  
first instance of its being strained to such a  
use. It seems absurd to set up a municipal  
statute of 1870 against the treaty of 1842, for  
a pre-existing treaty cannot be amended by  
the local law of one of the countries. It  
requires the consent of both parties  
to a treaty to alter it in the slight-  
est particular; but in this instance  
either party terminates the treaty at  
pleasure by simply giving notice to the  
other. If Great Britain wishes to abrogate the  
Extradition Treaty let her give the proper  
notice; but she is not acting in a respectful  
spirit toward the United States when she  
makes chicaning attempts to explain away  
the treaty or to give it a sense different from  
that in which both governments have under-  
stood and executed it for more than one-  
third of a century. Thus far our govern-  
ment is entirely right and that of England  
wholly wrong.

But if we had no extradition treaty with  
Great Britain and were now, for the first  
time, about to form one there would be a  
great deal to be said in favor of the  
British view on the point immediately  
in dispute. It is altogether fit and reason-  
able, apart from existing treaty obliga-  
tions, that criminals should be tried  
only for the specific offences for which they  
are extradited. The intercourse of nations  
should be frank and honest, without any  
approach to duplicity or sharp practice. To  
demand the surrender of a criminal on one  
charge and then proceed to try him on  
another is not consistent with candor and  
fair dealing. The British statute of 1870  
requiring the government to guard against  
this sort of disingenuousness in future  
treaties is unobjectionable, except in so far  
as it is construed to be retroactive and to  
modify preceding engagements. If the treaty of  
1842 conflicts with the policy meant to be  
established by the statute of 1870 the proper  
course for Great Britain is to give notice to  
the United States and terminate the treaty  
instead of making an unwarranted attempt  
to amend it by forcing upon it a different  
interpretation from that which it has borne  
for so long a period.

It may be asked whether our Executive  
would not be as powerless to give the re-  
quired guarantee under a new treaty as he  
is under the present. Undoubtedly he  
would be, without further legislation by  
Congress. It is within the competency of  
Congress to authorize the treaty making  
power to make such a pledge, but the act  
should follow the new treaty, not precede it,  
in pursuance of the ordinary usage in pass-  
ing laws necessary for the execution of a  
treaty. The authority of Congress to pass  
such a law and, to the extent required by  
the treaty, annul proceedings in the State  
courts, can be maintained on solid grounds.  
There is a precedent for such legislation in  
the act of August 23, 1842, passed in conse-  
quence of the action of the New York  
courts in the well-known case of  
Alexander McLeod, who was indicted  
and tried in this State for murder  
and arson in setting fire to the steamer Car-  
oline in the night within the jurisdiction  
of the State, and then cutting her loose and  
sending her, with sleeping men on board,  
over the falls of Niagara. During that trial  
we were on the brink of war, and both coun-  
tries were inflamed to the highest pitch.  
The British government demanded in a  
menacing tone the immediate surrender of  
McLeod on the ground that in the act for  
which he was arrested he had obeyed the  
orders of his military superior, and that  
the British government assumed the  
responsibility for his acts. The President  
wished to surrender him, but the  
authorities of New York insisted that he  
should be tried. A long and spirited cor-  
respondence took place between Governor  
Seward and Mr. Webster, but the adminis-  
tration was powerless, and the trial pro-  
ceeded under the State laws, although it was  
well known that if McLeod was hung a war

with Great Britain was certain to follow.  
There was never an occasion when Mr.  
Seward displayed so much intrepidity as in  
thus facing the federal administration and the  
anger of the British government in as-  
serting the rights and dignity of the State.  
Happily for the peace of the country the  
evidence against McLeod was insufficient,  
and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

That narrow escape from a foreign war led  
Congress to pass the act before alluded to,  
which was drawn by Mr. Webster, and  
secures us against similar complications. It  
provides that when any foreign citizen or  
subject shall be confined under any process  
founded on any law "of the United States  
or any one of them," for an act for which he  
claims exemption by reason of having acted  
under the authority of any foreign nation or  
sovereignty, a writ of habeas corpus shall  
issue, and the person be forthwith discharged  
by the judge issuing the writ, if the alleged  
protection or exemption is duly proved to  
exist in fact; and appeals are allowed, first  
to the Circuit Court, and thence to the Su-  
preme Court of the United States. All such  
matters were properly withdrawn from State  
control, because everything connected with  
our foreign relations and the peace of the  
country belongs to the federal government.

An act for carrying out a treaty of extra-  
dition would be equally valid. It would  
merely have to provide that when a person  
arrested for a crime under any federal or  
State authority claims exemption under the  
provisions of a treaty he shall be heard and  
discharged by precisely the same methods as  
those prescribed by the act of 1842 relating  
to citizens or subjects of a foreign govern-  
ment claiming exemption under its authority.  
As it is not likely that either our government  
or that of England will retreat from the po-  
sitions, they have respectively taken the Ex-  
tradition Treaty of 1842 is already a dead  
letter, and the wisest thing now is to drop the  
dispute and negotiate a new treaty. The point  
that criminals shall be tried only for the  
offences for which they are surrendered  
ought to be conceded on our side, the list of  
extraditable crimes should be enlarged, and  
the English government should yield to the  
views of Mr. Fish respecting the class of  
courts to which the examination of the evi-  
dence shall be referred. The existing  
muddle and deadlock are not creditable to  
either government.

## French Greetings to America.

The meeting in Paris to raise funds for the  
purpose of sending over the French laboring  
representatives to see our Centennial was  
marked with many incidents that cannot fail  
to make a profound impression upon Ameri-  
cans. The speeches of M. Victor Hugo and  
Louis Blanc showed a spirit of kindness to  
the United States which will be appreciated  
in this country.

We have heard so many things to our dis-  
paragement from abroad recently that it is a  
relief to hear words of kindness from French-  
men as eminent as Victor Hugo and Louis  
Blanc. It is pleasant to know that we are not  
all thieves and jobbers, as seems to be the im-  
pression of the writers of the London press  
who honor our country with comments upon  
its downward course in the path of civiliza-  
tion. Louis Blanc anticipates that the Cen-  
tennial Exhibition will complete the recon-  
ciliation between the North and the South.  
We wish our statesmen deserved the compli-  
ment of having exerted themselves to pre-  
vent "hatred succeeding defeat." Still,  
the general drift of public opinion in this  
country is in the direction shadowed by M.  
Louis Blanc, and we are glad to feel that,  
no matter what may come in the  
election time, we have outlived  
the war and its prejudices, and that  
all that faction can do will not  
revive a single passion of that dark and  
wretched strife. Victor Hugo said that while  
America was indebted to France for the aboli-  
tion of slavery France owed amnesty to  
America, and that in a century or so we  
should see the United States of America  
"clasping the United States of Europe in a  
brotherly embrace."

The practical fact about the meeting is  
that France is to have two thousand exhibi-  
tors at Philadelphia. This shows in a  
practical form what the French people think  
of our great display. The effect of such an in-  
terchange of thought as must result from the  
presence of two thousand French workmen  
in this country cannot well be exaggerated,  
especially when we remember what France  
has done to elevate the taste of the gen-  
eration in all branches of art and industry.  
Our French friends will be especially wel-  
come, coming as they do the ambassadors of  
sentiments as friendly and as generous as  
those expressed by Victor Hugo and Louis  
Blanc.

## Privilege and Habeas Corpus.

Parliamentary privilege is the last strong-  
hold of prerogative. It is the only ground  
on which any authority in the State pretends  
to act without the warrant of the law or in  
defiance of the law. As a basis or presumed  
source of any act that denies the supremacy  
of the law over every public act of any per-  
son or group of persons the privilege of the  
House is ridiculous. Parliamentary privi-  
lege stands on the will of one house, but the  
law is the declared will of both houses and  
the Executive to boot. Now, to hold that  
the combined will of both houses and the  
Executive declared on any specific point is  
not superior to the will of one house on the  
same point, or not supreme over every au-  
thority in the State—save where armed force  
comes upon the scene and the control of  
law ceases—is to hold that all the organiza-  
tion of our government is a farce. We are,  
therefore, glad that the House has returned  
to good sense, and adopted Mr. Lynde's  
substitute directing the Sergeant-at-Arms  
to produce Mr. Kilbourn before the Court.  
The reason for his detention can there  
be assigned. As the reason is good and  
sufficient the Court will in all likelihood  
respect it unless tampered with by the  
corrupt District authorities, and if those  
authorities can reach the courts it will be  
well for the House to make that discovery in  
so glaring a case. Privilege and the law  
are neighbors so inimical that they should  
not pretend to occupy the same ground.  
There should be power for the House to  
compel witnesses to answer, but the power  
should not be drawn from an arsenal of ob-  
solete arms—as privilege is. There should  
be a law on this subject as clear and distinct

as section 102 of the Revised Statutes, which  
imposes upon Kilbourn's offence a penalty  
that may be carried as far as a thousand  
dollars fine and a year's imprisonment.  
The reasons which stand in the way of the ap-  
plication of that section to such cases, if  
there are any, should be overcome by sup-  
plementary legislation on the same subject.

## In Union There Is Strength.

The fact that President Grant has declared  
himself in favor of the nomination of Mr.  
Conkling for the Presidency as the one re-  
publican whose success would be the surest  
indorsement of his administration should  
not surprise those who have looked closely  
into our politics. Mr. Conkling is the ablest  
republican now in the field. He has with  
him the power of a great State, whose ser-  
vices to the party need some such recogni-  
tion as the nomination of a statesman of the  
Presidency. To deny the President this  
right is to deny him what was claimed by  
Jefferson and Jackson—the right to indicate  
the succession.

But the way to make this support effective  
is for the President to say, as Jackson did,  
that he will have a Cabinet of his own, and  
not a Cabinet of contentants and aspirants.

There are three candidates for the Presi-  
dency in the Cabinet—Fish, Jewell and Bris-  
towl. Governor Fish, a gentleman of charac-  
ter and experience, is supported by such  
republicans as Mr. Schultz, Mr. Jay and At-  
torney General Pierpont. It is thought,  
also, that Centennial Dix, the great Gov-  
ernor, is in favor of the descendant of the  
Stuyvesants. There is a rumor that Mr. Cur-  
tis means to go in that direction as soon as  
Blaine is cold enough to bury. Mr. Jewell,  
having heard of Mayor Wickham's intention  
to run for the Vice Presidency on his comely  
looks, proposes to pay a tribute to his own  
personal beauty, which is remarkable, so far  
as to enter into the race. Mr. Jewell has all  
the postmasters and postmistresses to work  
for him. The fact that he is in the canvass  
will turn every post office into a Jewell club.  
Then the Treasury is the most powerful de-  
partment of the government, and with its  
aid Mr. Bristow can have the assistance of  
all the detectives and spies he wishes in order  
to "make a canvass."

All these things are possible; but are they  
fair to the President and to Senator Conkling?  
Should not the President say to his advisers  
that if they cannot conscientiously support  
the President they should go out of the Cab-  
inet? They are all honorable men, and we  
are convinced would be only too glad to re-  
lieve the President from any embarrassment.  
But since we have the "administration for  
Conkling" do not let the promise be kept  
to the ear and broken to the hope.

## Prescriptive Tammany.

The editor of the *Evening Express*—the Sir  
Charles Grandison of New York journalism,  
and now the official organ of Tammany  
Hall—has been at great pains to explain to  
us that the dark lantern Know Nothing con-  
cern on Fourteenth street, where respectable  
citizens meet and call themselves "Indians,"  
is not in any way connected with the Tam-  
many organization which claims to be the  
regular democratic organization in New York.  
In other words, this urbane and eminent  
editor would have us believe that there is no  
relation between the two cohorts. We have  
always believed that the Indian dark lantern  
branch of the Tammany machine was in-  
tended to control the political machine. We  
think so still, with all deference to the *Ex-  
press*. Thus six years ago, when the Young  
Democracy had Tweed at their mercy and  
proposed to throw him out of Tammany Hall,  
the dark-lantern Schemers interfered and  
saved Tweed, and now we read the following  
suggestive paragraph in the *Sun*:

TAMMANY'S BRAVERIES.—The Tammany Society will hold  
its election for Sachems to-morrow evening. The  
Sachems now in office are John Kelly, William H.  
Wardham, Henry L. Clinton, William C. Conner,  
William Walsh, Bernard Kelly, Abram S. Hewitt,  
Thomas Dunlap, Miles H. Andrus, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.,  
Edward L. Donnelly, George J. Forrest and Frederick  
Smythe. All of the Sachems except William Walsh  
will probably be re-elected. Mr. Walsh, having sup-  
ported Senator Morrissey last fall, will be permitted to  
renew his place among the braves. Mr. Delano C.  
Calvin is spoken of as his successor as a member of  
the Council.

Let us read this paragraph between the  
lines and see how far it bears out the asser-  
tion of the polite editor of the *Express*, that  
the dark lantern crowd is not a part of  
Kelly's machine, and used by him to over-  
awe and punish the independent democrats  
of New York when they are not in accord  
with the Boss.

Note, first, that every one of these Sachems  
is a Tammany follower and as much under  
the control of Kelly as his coachman. They  
are all Tammany men in good standing and  
will vote to keep Kelly in power and nomi-  
nate whoever he wishes to have in office.

Note, second, that it is proposed to remove  
William Walsh from the Board of Sachems,  
not because he is incompetent or in antagon-  
ism to democratic principles, but because he  
is a friend of Morrissey. He is to be pun-  
ished for refusing to bow to the will of Boss  
Kelly.

Does any one suppose for a moment that  
if Mr. Kelly wanted the aid of these Sachems  
to do for him what they did for Tweed a few  
years ago there would be any opposition?  
Not at all; they would be as willing to aid  
him in his enterprises as they were to aid  
Tweed in his war upon the Young Democ-  
racy. The whole business is anti-democ-  
ratic, anti-republican and in violation of  
the elementary principles of honest party  
discipline. It will result in a defeat of Tam-  
many as overwhelming as the defeat of last  
autumn unless Kelly should take the lesson  
of that defeat to heart and reorganize the  
democracy on some other platform than that  
which gave us Tweed once and may give us  
a worse than Tweed again.

THE DIFFERENCE between a home ruler  
and a nationalist in Ireland is such that any  
discussion about the relative merits of their  
views upon Irish politics must be conducted  
at the Limerick point. Yesterday, in the  
city of Limerick, a body of nationalists, one  
hundred strong, disputed with some ten  
thousand home rulers. Such was the force  
of their arguments that the brass band of  
the home rulers had their music knocked  
into a cocked hat and their trombones into  
smithereens. For a time, indeed, it looked  
as though the argument was to be all on the  
nationalist side, but the home rulers soon  
presented such an array of irresistible facts  
that the controversy was ultimately decided  
in their favor.

## Mrs. Jersey.

Mrs. Jersey is at the bottom of the At-  
lantic, her demented husband is chattering  
to himself in the sunshine up in Rockland  
county, Dr. Hammond is dead by his own  
hand; and a strangely assorted man and  
wife, the daughter of the murdered woman  
and the son of the man who probably killed  
her, are left to explain to their curious neigh-  
bors and a host of detectives a drama they  
do not understand. No more startling story  
of the sea has come to hand lately than this  
fragmentary history of the woman committed  
to the waves from the steamship Cuba, No-  
vember 29, last year. Nineteen years ago  
this woman was a handsome girl of seven-  
teen, and married a person of "feeble intel-  
lect"—that is a gibbering imbecile—pos-  
sessed of enough money to be called  
rich in the country. If this act was  
not the result of family pressure it  
must be taken as an evidence of an entire  
want of womanly sensibility. Last Novem-  
ber she left her home and came to this city  
on her way to Europe, as given out. With  
her was a friend of the family, Dr. Ham-  
mond, the father of her son-in-law. Here  
she drew nearly ten thousand dollars in  
money, and on the 27th of November she  
took passage on the steamer for Fernandina,  
Florida. She seemed to be alone. On the  
first night out she was ill and a medical pas-  
senger came to the rescue and gave her  
a dose of hydrate of chloral. One woman,  
with keen feminine instinct, saw the two to-  
gether and concluded that they were not  
strangers to each other. From the dose of  
chloral Mrs. Jersey never recovered. All  
the next day she lay unconscious, breath-  
ing stertorously and with her mouth  
open, the brain oppressed so far that  
death by paralysis of the muscles that  
carry on the vital machinery was im-  
minent. Had the medical passenger been  
so disposed he could at almost any moment  
easily in that day have saved her life, for  
strychnine, the efficient antidote, is of course  
in every steamer's medicine chest. He was  
in her room a great part of the time that  
day. She died that night, was buried almost  
immediately, and the medical passenger left  
at the first port they reached, though he had  
taken passage for another port. With him  
went, apparently, the money the woman had  
drawn from her bankers, as it was not found  
in her effects and is not accounted for. Now,  
the problem of the story is, was this medical  
passenger on the ship Dr. Hammond who  
was with her when she left home for this  
city? Dr. Hammond returned to his home  
on December 10. The steamer left this port  
on November 27 and reached Fernandina in  
ten days, say December 7. It reached Port  
Royal the day before, or the second  
day before—on the 6th, therefore, or the  
5th—and there the medical passenger  
went ashore. Starting from Port Royal on  
either the 5th or the 6th, therefore,  
he had ample time to reach Rockland county  
by the 10th. He gave out on his return that  
he had been to Alabama, which seemed safe  
enough in view of his precautions, and would  
agree happily if he had been seen on a  
Southern train by any person that knew him.  
If the medical passenger was Dr. Hammond  
he had every reason to suppose the woman  
would never again be heard of by her friends.  
She seemed to be effectually out of the way.  
They believed her in Europe, and he be-  
lieved that he had destroyed that day in her  
stateroom all papers that could ever give a  
clue to the identity of the woman so hastily  
buried at sea. But a solitary envelope had  
been overlooked, on which was written  
her daughter's address in Rockland county.  
That sent the detectives thither, and when  
they appeared Dr. Hammond committed  
suicide in such circumstances is  
confession.

## Challenging Investigation.

The people of this city are not likely to  
forget the indignation of the members of the  
Assembly Railroad Committee who reported  
against the Killian "No Seat No Fare" bill  
when it was charged that money had been  
used to obtain the adverse report. Mr.  
West, the chairman, in denying that money  
had been used directly or indirectly to in-  
fluence the committee, made statements which  
need such explanation as can only be made  
before a committee of investigation. Mr.  
West was loud in declaring his incorrupti-  
bility, but he has not sought to establish it  
on any surer foundation than that of his  
own word. Mr. Baldwin said:—"The charge  
made against the Railroad Committee, so far  
as I know, is false. As to myself, I know it  
is false and challenge investigation." The  
trouble is that Mr. Baldwin has not chal-  
lenged investigation. Mr. Muller spoke  
very much to the same effect, and defied  
any one to put his finger on a single dishonest  
act of his, but he has failed to ask for a com-  
mittee of investigation. Mr. Whitson de-  
clared himself "proud" of his record, but he  
tame submitted to having it impugned  
rather than ask an investigation. Mr. Kil-  
lian declared that it was his purpose to ask  
for a committee of investigation. Why has  
he not done so? These gentlemen have  
been challenging investigation, but taking  
care that no inquiry is possible. They must  
not complain if they are judged and con-  
demned upon their records.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS, commanded by  
Cecilio Gonzalez, have made a dash into the  
western section of the Central Department  
of the island and penetrated as far as Ala-  
cranes, about twenty miles south of Matanzas.  
The despatch states that they crossed the  
Cienaga de Zapata, which is a great  
swamp extending eastward from the Bay of  
La Brea, an indentation of the Gulf of Mata-  
zanos, and is intersected by the rivers Negro  
and Gonzalo. Alacranes, the point of at-  
tack, is situated a little south of the railroad  
connecting Guines and La Union, and is in  
the heart of the richest sugar district  
in the island. For some months past  
the operations of the insurgents have  
been very daring in the vicinity of Cien-  
negos, which city is in a great measure be-  
sieged by the Cuban forces. The raiding  
party evidently belonged to this body, and  
the dash made through the sugar district, so  
far to the westward, shows that the insur-  
gents are by no means so depressed as the  
Spaniards would lead us to believe. The  
weapon of the insurgent is the torch, and  
the drought at present prevailing in Cuba  
will assist him very much by preparing the  
cane-fields for destruction. Considering the

smallness of the regular Spanish force posted  
along the railroad line above referred to  
we must really take the news of the defeat  
of the raiders *cum grano salis*.

## The Main Trouble with the President.

A letter is printed in the *World* from Mr.  
Ford, late Collector of the Revenue at St.  
Louis, in which he warns the President  
against McDonald, who is now in the Peni-  
tentiary. It is printed as an answer to the  
allegation made by the friends of the Presi-  
dent that he was not aware of the character  
of McDonald and the men who defrauded  
the revenue at St. Louis until he heard the  
evidence against them at the trial. The  
letter puts Mr. Ford in the attitude of a true  
friend of the President, but it proves nothing  
more. A President is not always to be  
held responsible because he does not allow  
the words of a friend to sway his judgment  
of the men he appoints to office. Friends  
are often governed by prejudice and pas-  
sion, and if such a letter as that of Ford to  
General Grant were to be an absolute deter-  
mining of the President's mind it would be  
a surrender of his individuality out of keep-  
ing with his character and office. The letter  
confirms our view of this whole St. Louis  
business. It shows that the President went  
into office to have a good time. He chose  
counsellors not for their merit as advisers,  
but to make things pleasant. The adminis-  
tration has been in one sense a grand spree.  
The President sought out good fellows who  
could make life agreeable—army bummers  
like Belknap, good livers like Boss Shepherd,  
amiable, negative people like Babcock—in-  
stead of men who would give real strength to  
his administration; and now he suffers. No  
one wants to suppose that the President had  
any corrupt knowledge of what the knaves in  
St. Louis were doing—that he was the partner  
of Joyce or McDonald. It is well for the  
honor of the country that it is not true. The  
fact is the President rendered such men pos-  
sible by rendering other men impossible.  
An administration is mainly what a Presi-  
dent chooses to make it. Each administra-  
tion since the time of Washington has been  
as distinctive as the reigns of the kings of  
France. This is because the President,  
even if he is in a political minority, has a  
social and personal power which stamps an  
administration. Compare the administra-  
tion of Adams the younger as it unfolds it-  
self in his diary with that of Grant. Yet  
Adams was one of the most unpopular, just  
as Grant is one of the most popular, of Presi-  
dents. In the life of one we see a con-  
scientious desire to do his duty, to secure  
honesty in the government, to elevate the  
tone of official and social morals. In the  
other we have a prolonged dissipation, din-  
ners, picnics, sails up and down the river,  
relatives and cronies in office, a Senate,  
gorged with patronage, submissive to the  
President, and in the end the imprisonment  
of one part of the White House gang and the  
indictment of another part.

The President denuded his administra-  
tion in the beginning, and his friends should  
not complain if it bears fruit in the State  
Prison of Missouri, and, what seems quite  
probable, in the State Prison of New York.

TURKEY'S TROUBLES increase every day.  
The Porte has complained to the great  
Powers of Serbia's active sympathy with the  
insurrection. This is all very well, but the  
question who will prevent Serbia doing as  
she pleases is not a simple one. Russia will  
not prevent her, nor will she be likely to al-  
low Austria to do so. It is a matter in which  
diplomatic "representations" will be of little  
avail, for they can be met with diplomatic  
excuses, while the supplies can go to the in-  
surrection as regularly as ever. Any attempt  
on the part of Turkey to forcibly coerce  
Serbia will precipitate the conflict she de-  
sires to avoid. As a European war lurks be-  
hind this difficulty it is well worthy close  
attention.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Glycerine is good for eroup.  
Vicksburg, Miss., has fifty-three lawyers.  
Historian Bancroft is far from being a good horse-  
back rider.  
The *Dubuque Times* records Mr. Conkling as an orator  
with few peers.  
A new style of Washington veil is flesh color, with a  
tinge of rose running through it.  
A twenty-four pound baby was born in Pittsburg,  
and the mother weighed 120 pounds.  
Lavater thought that your real self is an average  
somewhere between the opinions of your enemies and your  
friends.  
The St. Louis *Republican's* wit thinks that Dr. Ken-  
edy and Wendell Phillips are drummers in the same line  
of trade.  
We are glad to inform the Chicago *Tribune* that the  
lake in codfish off the Massachusetts shore last week  
was 1,875,000 pounds.  
The Pennsylvania tramp with no money has a cheery  
way of dealing with a glass of whiskey. He holds his  
contents like the Arab and silently steals away.  
The residence of Leland Stanford, the president of  
the Central Pacific Railroad at San Francisco, cost  
\$1,000,000; yet the railroad is not making any money.  
Marat Halstead is, on municipal and social subjects,  
a severe authority. He now thinks that James Parton  
may, without fear of the law, sit under his own vine  
and fig tree.  
On Sundays in San Francisco 30,000 people cross the  
Bay, a distance of six miles, in order to enjoy picnics  
in the oak woods on the opposite shore. The people  
who go are mainly Germans.  
As A. C. Wheeler takes his way westward with the  
star of empire he everywhere on his route asks for  
"Twins." Then they give him something made of  
glass and ice and two straws.  
Walt Whitman has his remedy in his own hands.  
Ottov Goldsmith travelled Europe, making his way by  
playing a flute. Let Walt Whitman get a hand organ  
and with a sign on it he will make a fortune.  
An English scientist says that iron slag is a good sub-  
stitute for brick and stone. And it doesn't break against  
your head like